

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

### SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

"Where ploughs grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;  
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;  
Where church paths are with frequent feet outworn,  
Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn:  
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride,  
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;  
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate  
A happy people, and well governed state."

We have taken the liberty to alter a word or two of the above stanzas, which are said to be of Chinese origin, so as to render them applicable to our own country and times.

We consider the signs above enumerated as correct, and an infallible criterion of the prosperity of a country. We wish—from our very soul do we wish, they were all to be found among us. But alas! if our barns be full, our jails are not empty; and if the pathway to our churches be worn by a church going people, our law court yards are beaten harder and are less weedy and grassy than the road to the house of worship. A foolish love of effeminate ease makes business for the Doctors. Now we are no enemy to judicious Lawyers or Physicians. There are times and circumstances in the life of every one which render them useful and necessary. But we are constrained to say, that there is too much going to law and too much swallowing of physic; and the consequence is, a morbid state, both of moral and physical health. Charity and forbearance one with another, with a willingness to occasionally sacrifice something on the altar of peace, will obviate a recourse to law, nine times in ten; and exercise, frugality and temperance will give the Doctor leave of long absence, or an easy job when he does come.—We repeat therefore, that in looking round for the true signs of prosperity among a people, do not be led away by the delusive trappings of idle dandies nor the splendor of equipage which may meet you in the streets—nor the number of law shops—Doctor shops—chintz shops or grog shops—but wherever you see

"Ploughs grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;  
Where jails are empty, & where barns are full," &c.  
You will find the substantial elements of a durable prosperity. The way to bring this about is for every member of the community to do his share towards it. Have you done yours?

### STARVING THE WEEVILS.

The plan recommended not long ago by our friend Dr. Leech, of Sangerville, of feeding the weevils by sowing rye with wheat may do to save the crop of wheat during that season, but it has been a query in our minds whether it is an animal that ought to be fed much by us. Let us look at the plan of insect operations. The fly lays its egg where the maggot and larvae can be well supplied with food when he comes into life. After he has fed and grown to the proper size he rolls himself up into what is called a chrysalis, and after a time comes out a perfect insect again. A great many of the weevils, while in the chrysalis state fall to the ground and remain there until a concurrence of favorable circumstances brings them out in the fly state. Another portion are carried into the barns with the grain when harvested, and thrashed out with the chaff. This portion can be easily destroyed by burning—but those which remain behind in the

field cannot be disposed of in so summary a manner. What would be the best way to extirpate these? We know no better way than to starve them to death.

If insects when they come to the fly state, find what they want for their own sustenance and the sustenance of their young on the spot they do not wander far from it, and many insects will not go a great ways from the spot of their birth even if they do not find food sufficient, and suitable for them. The weevil, in all probability does not confine himself to grain alone, but has been seen upon clover, raspberries and other plants whose young seeds afford nourishment to the larvae. Now we think it would be worth the trouble to try the experiment of following wheat, which had been troubled with this insect, with some crops which he could not devour, such as Indian corn, or potatoes, or peas, and not with clover and such other grasses as will afford his pasture and prolong his existence and enable him to multiply so powerfully.

We have heard of the Hessian fly being checked in this way. It is true that the fly will travel some and therefore the succeeding crop of wheat, in order to render this experiment more perfect, should be some distance from the place where wheat was raised the year before. We propose this for consideration. Every means should be taken to extirpate this scourge. It is possible that the plan now pursuing of sowing wheat late, and sowing such varieties as the Black Sea and red bearded that are more hardy and will withstand the rust, will accomplish their destruction. If so, all should join in the plan in order to bring it about as speedily as possible.

### BLACK SEA WHEAT.

The late importation made by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society of wheat from the Black Sea, seems to be a different variety from any that we have had in this vicinity before. We examined a field of it belonging to Major Wood, the other day, which looks exceedingly promising. The straw is stout and strong, having larger joints than any we have seen. The head of medium length and well packed. The true results will soon be known in regard to it; and we have no doubt they will prove highly favorable.

### SCULLIONS BECOME ONIONS.

The Major says, if you save your scullions and plant them out during the succeeding spring, and prevent them from going to seed by pinching their tops off they become good shaped onions. In proof of this he gave us a hat full of well shaped "bonafide" onions, which he said were rank, obstinate, stiffnecked scullions the year before. This seems to prove Mr. Risley's opinion as quoted in our last, viz: that scullions were owing to late sowing, and that they had not time to grow into shape. Yet there seems to be an objection to this theory—for we have known seed raised on the same spot and sowed at the same time, some of which produced fair well shaped onions, and others nothing but club shaped scullions, with necks rather thicker than their bottoms. We wish some of the Bristol or Weathersfield philosophers would explain this important mystery, and tell us how to raise your flat bottomed pungent beauties, with necks like a pipestem, all meat and little top.

DROUTH ON THE SAGO.—We have received a communication from "Salathiel" which we are not able to furnish our readers this week. We are sorry to hear that there is a severe drouth prevailing in his vicinity, and that the hay crop comes in very light.

### Original

#### SLOBBERING IN HORSES.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Your theory, by which to account for this occasional trouble in horses, is rather too fine spun to satisfy my mind. Now when Doctors disagree, who shall decide? However you profess not to be positive, and after all enquire, "what is the cause?" Before making this enquiry, however, you seem pretty positive, what it is *not*, that occasions this slobbering of horses, which most frequently occurs in the summer season; though sometimes in the winter.—Now I aver, that so far as my observation has extended on this subject, it is Lobelia, in this region, and nothing else. In a very few instances it has produced a Ptyalism in my horses in the winter season, and I have always been able to detect this plant amongst the hay. Thistles will not do it; for it requires something more than simple irritation. There must be a certain kind of acrimony to stimulate the salivary glands to such excessive action. There are several plants which will produce the same effect upon the human species, and most likely on some other animals. The Euphorbia of the southern states, which you have mentioned, produces the same effect on horses there, that the Lobelia does here. The Anthemis Pyrethrum, (Pelitory of Spain.) The Arum maculatum, (Wake Robin.) Raphanus Rusticanus, (Horse Radish), and many others you know, have been classed with the Sialogogues, all of which when chewed will provoke for a short time an excessive secretion of saliva. A mess of wheat bran given to the horse, dry, will check it very soon. This difference of opinion, which I have endeavored to express in a respectful way, it is hoped you will take in better part than some of your correspondents do, of each other on those subjects in which some little difference of opinion sometimes exists.

J. PRESCOTT.

NOTE.—We are inclined to think that there are other plants besides Lobelia that produces this "slobbering," or Horse Ptyalism.

Our friend, who is a good physician, will find the Thompsonians out upon him again if he attributes too much mischief to Lobelia. Did you ever try to feed a horse upon Lobelia? if so and they will eat it, and it then produces slobbering, then it is proof positive that Lobelia is one cause. Again friend, we wish to give you an experiment to try. Lobelia you know is often used successfully to relieve asthma; will doses of it given to a horse suffering with the "heaves" relieve him any? Should like to hear from you further touching these matters.—Ed.

### Original.

MR. EDITOR:—I was pleased to see a note in a late number of the Farmer, wherein it was denied that a person was for a time benumbed or killed as we say, by lightning, if immediately placed in a trough, pool or any situation where the system can be covered or held in water, that the electricity, with which the supposed dead person was surcharged, will be drawn into the water, which is undercharged, whereby the supposed dead would resuscitate. I believe it, and certain I am that it is not generally known or attended to, but if one knows the fact, and believes it, and sees a cloud rising he says, I nor none of my family will be injured, and therefore does not like a certain neighbor prepare the water. This is to say the least improper, for in nine times out of ten, the person injured is so only by being surcharged with the fluid, or electricity. There may be instances when the person is physically destroyed, but they are seldom. None need be afraid when their friend or neighbor, or his buildings have been struck as we call it, of another fatal shock, near the same place and time; because electricity seeks an equilibrium and the first shock was because the place was deficient and the cloud redundant.

I write to provoke others to write and investigate, who have read Franklin, &c. Mr. Editor give us your opinion. The late deaths in Wayne caused me to think. Why are more barns than houses struck by electricity.



## ON STOCK BREEDING.

Sir,—I once owned a favorite mare, from which I had a great desire to obtain a colt, as I considered her peculiarly adapted to the purpose of rearing that most valuable of all stock, the roadster, or horse of all work. After repeated trials, which had uniformly failed, a friend suggested a cross with the jack, which he had known to be attended with success, in such cases, and by this means I did indeed obtain a fine mule, but from the use of the best horses in the country, I was ever after presented with the most mulish brutes ever beheld—they might properly be denominated a cross between the mule and the mare, they were so degenerated both in appearance and disposition.

This is a most curious and interesting subject for consideration; we are every day witnessing the correctness of Jacob's Theory, concerning the peeled rods; and although shocked with the injustice of his conduct, even at this day we are constrained to admit that there is "something in it," as folks say. And to this cause is, I have no doubt, to be attributed the number of white calves from coloured parents, and other wonderful and very curious phenomena which we witness daily, all tending to show the strength and power of sympathy, and the truth of the position assumed, that "a mare having once brought a mule, will ever after produce a mulish progeny."

The earl of Morton's fine Arabian mare was crossed with the quagga—a kind of zebra—the offspring partook strongly of the character of the sire, and when the mare was afterwards put to the pure-bred Arabian, her two next foals continued to exhibit the distinctive features of the quagga in a very considerable degree. And other remarkable instances are recorded in Youat's work on Cattle—a Mr. Mustard, says, "one of his cows chanced to come into season while pasturing on a field, which was bounded by that of one of his neighbors, out of which field an ox jumped and went with the cow until she was brought home to the bull the ox was white, with black spots and horned. Mr. Mustard had not a horned beast in his possession, nor one with any white about it, nevertheless, the produce was a black and white calf, with horns! Another instance still more remarkable is, a dairy cow of the Ayrshire breed, in colour red and white, was allowed to pasture with the pure-bred Keillor stock, which were perfectly black and hornless; in the first experiment, from pure black bulls and cows, there appeared three red and white calves, and on the second trial two of the calves were of mixed colours! but since that time, care has been taken to have all the animals, upon the farm, down to the pigs and poultry, of a black colour." I understand that Mr. Gowen's famous cow Dairy-maid has a white calf the present year, by the Prince of Wales—both roans—but the last year, Dairy-maid was put to Colostr, who was white, when she brought a white calf, and it is probable that her next year's calf, will be white also, unless a bull of a more decided colour is used.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

J. R. C.

## USEFUL RECIPES.

Mr. Editor,—I have been so much pleased and instructed in reading your interesting journal, that I cannot withhold my approbation of the many truly valuable communications which from time to time appear therein, and feel it a duty to add whatever useful information may be in my power for the benefit of my brother farmers, many of whom are frequently deterred from doing thus, from the fear of an ability to dress their ideas in such language as may be acceptable to your numerous and intelligent readers—such, I may say, being my own case,—but hoping the following remarks may be use to some of our friends, I am induced to offer them to your acceptance, should you think them worthy an insertion in the Cabinet.

I have been engaged in rearing horses for the market for several years, and have never had a case of the bots among my stock—presuming the reason is, that I salt my horses several times a week during winter and summer; while some of my neighbors, with a much smaller stock, are occasionally losing a horse from that disease, and I believe my security lies in perseverance in the use of salt as a condiment, thereby strengthening the stomach and destroying the grub, which otherwise might destroy the horse.

Many colts are annually lost by the scours or a laxity of the bowels, which disease may be cured by the following means. Take a pint of strong coffee a little over milk-warm, add two table-spoonsful of flour, and break into it two eggs; stir well together, and give the whole as a drench. Two doses are generally sufficient for the most inveterate attack, if taken in time.

Some time since, a fine young horse of mine was taken suddenly with the colic—and after resorting to all the means common in such a case, but without success, he was given over to die; when recollecting that I had read of laudanum being a sovereign remedy in that dangerous disease, I lost no time in administering about an ounce; and in less than ten minutes he appeared perfectly well.

With foundered horses, I generally succeed, in taking from the neck vein about a gallon of blood, and

administering as a drink a quart of sassafras tea, made strong, one table-spoonful of saltpetre, and a quarter of an ounce of assafoetida; withholding any drink for 4 or 5 hours, at the end of which, should he not be better, I repeat the bleeding, taking half the quantity, and giving another sassafras drench, offering him bran or oats scalded with sassafras tea, his drink being mixed with the tea; his feet should be well cleaned and filled with cow manure. I am, sir, respectfully,

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Hannibal, Mi., June, 1841.

*Farmers' Cabinet.*

**For the sting of a bee or other insect.**—Take a little mud from any puddle, and apply it wet to the wound, (renewing it if it gets dry,) for 15 or 20 minutes, or less time if the pain and swelling is gone. *Amicus.*

**Cure for the Scratches in Horses.**—With warm soap suds wash the part affected, and with a cob or other rough substance rub off all scabs, then apply oil or hog's lard just so as to moisten the skin, then take a fine powder or hemlock bark and cover the parts well with it; a few applications will effect a cure. *D. E.*

**CURE FOR MURRAIN.**—I have a Durham Bull that was taken about a year since, with what is called here, the Bloody Murrain.

**Symptoms:**—Eyes sunk in the head, nose dry, bowels costive, the discharge brownish, urine the darkest bloody color, appetite gone.

**Treatment:**—I give 1 lb. of salts, 1 oz. of nitre, and 1 oz cream tartar, one dose; the next day another dose of the same. No appetite; the third day gave 1 pint castor oil. 4th day, physic began to operate, appetite rather on the mend, water still the same; dissolved 4 oz. of alum in 2 quarts of sour butter-milk for an astringent. It turned the blood, but made him costive; gave one more dose of salts, and turned him off the sick list, perfectly cured. *WM. KINGHAM.*

**Cure for sore Teats.**—Scarcely a dairy of cows can be found in which more or less are not subject to sore teats, and from the irritation thus caused, much trouble in milking, and loss of milk ensue. The following preparation, if kept on hand and applied occasionally to such udders and teats as require it, will prevent or cure the disease. Sometimes the flies will be troublesome, if so add one ounce of assafoetida or aloes in powder, and incorporate it thoroughly with the ointment. Some times the teats are tender only. When this is the case, washing with weak salt and water is beneficial, and usually sufficient.

Ointment made of sweet elder, four ounces.

Yellow basilicon ointment, four ounces.

Spirits of turpentine, one ounce.

Mix and well incorporate on a slab or in a mortar, and it is fit for use.

**Hoven Cattle.**—James Cooper, of New-Jersey, gives the following as a cure for this dangerous complaint in cattle:—"Make a twisted band of straw the size of the wrist, and place it in the mouth of the animal, drawing it tight, and making it fast over the top of the head, just behind the horns; this will cause the beast to endeavor to rid itself of the inconvenience by chewing the band, and the act of moving the tongue and jaws will open the gullet and permit the air to escape." A cow dangerously attacked was treated in this way, and as soon as the straw was applied, the air rushed violently from the stomach, and the cow was saved.

**Staggers in Swine.**—In reference to an inquiry which appeared in this paper, a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer gives the following as a cure for the above disease:—"When it is found that one of your hogs has the blinded staggers, no time should be lost; but should proceed to give your hog as soon as possible, something that is warming within. The first remedy I ever tried was a mixture of sulphur, hen manure, and Cayenne pepper, with milk enough to make it as thick as porridge, given to the hog as warm as he can bear it. Now I give nothing but new rum and pepper, giving as much as I could make them take with a spoon. Before you give them any thing, it would be well to take some soft oil and pour upon the issues of their legs, and give them a smart rubbing with a cob. With these medicines I have cured those that seemed nearly dead, and if I were near, I would agree to cure all entirely of the blind staggers for 25 cents a piece."

**Cure for Bots in horses.**—I. L. Smith, Esq., who has been an extensive dealer in horses, informs the editor of the Southern Cultivator, that as a preventive or remedy for the bots, he feeds to his horses occasionally a quantity of the heads of rye which he keeps on hand for that purpose. He is convinced that the heads and chaff of the rye, cut out and effectually carry off the grub, and that if a horse be fed every few days in this way, he will never be annoyed by the bots. If preferred, the rye may be fed in the sheaf.—*Albany Cultivator.*

## TO HIRED MEN.

"Not with eye service."—ST. PAUL.

Not long since we gave a brief homily to those who have hired men in their employ. We have now a few words for those who are hired.

To them we say, *be faithful.* Perform as much labor as may reasonably be expected from you. Do this cheerfully. Be as diligent when your employer is absent as when he is present. Be mindful of his interests, as far as they are in your keeping. Waste nothing;—take good care of tools and stock. Show that you are worthy of confidence. This is not duty only, but it is for your interest. Fidelity in these matters, forms and publishes your own character. If you establish a good character as a hired man, that character will in future years procure for you an increase of wages: Merit of all kinds brings its reward.

And it is your duty to do your work in the manner which your employer directs. Never set up your own judgment in opposition to his. Yours may be the most correct; but still, if he so direct, his must be followed. Where you are left to act according to your own discretion, then proceed in the most economical way possible. Do for your employer as you would do for yourself: do as you would be done by. Many of you are looking forward to the time when you shall become owners of farms, and when you shall want to hire others.

It is for your interest, besides being your duty, to have public opinion reprove all unfaithfulness on the part of the employed. Resolve—we say it to each hired man—resolve that there shall be no ground for complaining that you are unfaithful. If your duties are well performed, your relations to your employer will be much more agreeable and pleasant. You will find him in most cases just, if your duties are all well discharged.—*New England Farmer.*

## FREE TRADE

This phrase sounds well in the public ear and a general system of free trade would be a capital affair if we could persuade the nations of the earth to adopt it. We, the people, the consumers, might then purchase where goods should be found cheapest and the products of the whole earth would soon be offered to us at the lowest prices for which they could be grown and manufactured. We could avail ourselves of the productions of the hardy Russian who labors twelve hours for the sum of seven cents—of the Indian and of the patient Chinese who are not always able to obtain so large wages—of the nearer European who would rejoice to be assured of one shilling for each day's labor; thus we might have iron and brass and wines and woollens and cottons at very low prices, while the natural products of our own country would find a ready market in the old world which is half starved for the want of the surplus accumulating in our store houses, or rotting for the want of good and free market.

If the governments of the earth would but let us alone we could feed the European to fulness, while the proceeds, obtained in his market, would command all the energies of the cunning workman there at less than half the rate which we are obliged to pay for the same in our own country. We should thus be enabled to make greater annual purchases because we should have the ready means for payment. Laborers would find better encouragement and all could command a larger share of the necessaries and the luxuries of life. Commerce like the mighty ocean would then find its equipoise and would flow into every harbor unobstructed by bars and dams and dykes erected by rulers of the people to gather enough of spoils to pay the expense of ruling.

But how can these existing evils be remedied? Shall this young nation set the example?—Shall we say to Europe "come, bring hither freely all your luxuries and your gew-gaws to tempt our vanity, while you are taxing some of our products at the rate of several hundred per cent. on their cost?"

Shall we dispense with a tariff of duties and resort to direct taxation to maintain our own government? Direct taxes would be more equal than any duties that could be levied on the necessaries and luxuries consumed. The poor man with a large family pays annually, by way of duties, a much heavier tax than a rich man with a small family. Some poor men with not one hundred dollars which they can call their own, are paying for the support of the general government ten times as much as some rich men who are wallowing in wealth. But who will consent to any direct tax on property so long as the government can find means to collect indirectly all that may be needed? The rich will never give their consent, because they perceive that such a system will compel them to bear an equal portion of the public burthens;—the poor and the ignorant will not consent, for they seldom feel any tax which is not presented to them by the collecting officer.

He, therefore, who should seriously propose to pay



all our expenses by means of a direct tax would be entitled to the appellation of a bold legislator; and we can see no prospect that direct means will be resorted to so long as indirect means of obtaining money are much more popular. But by laying taxes on imported goods we obstruct free trade—we take from the foreign manufacturer a portion of his profits, as other governments take from our producers a portion of theirs. And so long as the rulers of nations shall find it more feasible to take the money of the people sily and indirectly than to take it openly and directly, we can hardly hope that free trade will ever be the order of the day; and while older nations shall continue to fetter our commerce we shall be obliged, in self defence, to lay suitable restrictions on theirs.

We must not consent to let foreign manufacturers pile up their goods here free of duty, until they have choked and stopped our factories, lest they may not always feel so generously inclined,—lest, when we have found it impossible to compete with them, and have made bonfires of our looms and our jennies, they may find they have the sole control of our market, and may raise their prices to suit their own convenience rather than ours.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**BRITISH CORN LAWS.**—It is known to most of our readers, we suppose, that in England the duties on foreign or imported grain vary inversely with the price of grain. That is, when grain is scarce and high, the duties are low; when bread stuffs are abundant and cheap, the duties are high. Such duties, of course given to the British agriculturists the exclusive possession of their market, excepting in times of scarcity. When the crops in England are good, we can send them no flour and corn, because the laws there then impose a duty on what we send, so high, that we cannot pay it without loss on the shipment. We can never enter their market until what they have produced is nearly consumed. This regulation, by keeping up the price of grain, is of course deemed by a large portion of the farmers of England, of vital importance to their interests. But other classes there, see that the laws require them to pay more for bread than would be necessary if foreign grain were admitted free of duty, or under a low but fixed duty. And the question has been raised there whether the corn laws shall be repealed. The nation is highly excited upon the question. Parliament has been dissolved; a new election is taking place, and this question of the corn laws is one of the most important involved in the contest. As far as the returns of the election have reached us, the conservative party, which is in favor of retaining the present corn laws, has gained. We see no reason to expect the triumph of the liberals, though for this we have been hoping. As an American citizen we have been hoping that a market for our grain would be opened in England, so that we might be able to pay off our annual dues to that country, in articles produced on our soil. And for a further reason we have hoped it. The general dispositions of the liberal party are more friendly to our country, than those of the conservatives, and the chances for settling the questions in dispute between us without resort to arms, are greater when the liberals are in the ascendancy, than when the conservatives hold the reins of government.—*N. E. Farmer.*

**EXCRESCENCES ON PLUM TREES.**—We first observed the new excrescences on plum trees about the 12th of last month; but as vegetation has been unusually backward, it is probable that in other years, they will appear much earlier. The worms in some of these bunches are more advanced than in others.

The more we see of the works of this insect, the more we are satisfied it may be easily kept in check, or entirely destroyed. Excepting the few that migrate, it seems not much inclined to wander from its native tree, unless others are very near. Where it attacks plum trees with thick branches, the proprietor may find an advantage in cutting out a part with all their leaves and fruit on,—because he can find the bunches so much more readily, and because the fruit that remains will be finer and more valuable. Summer pruning is much approved by some horticulturists.

Possibly some of our readers may think we are bestowing an undue share of attention on this subject. We don't think so. We expect the most indolent will be the first to complain; and it is this class that we more especially want to stimulate into action. Get up half an hour before the usual time—steal away from a noon spell to attend to it—take the neighbor that comes to spend an idle hour along to see the operation and to assist—it will do him good—and the plum trees will be saved from ruin.

Even as late as when our paper makes its appearance in these northern parts, it is probable that many worms will still remain in their nests. Cut open the bunches, and see if it is so. If any and found, destroy them. If half of them are stopped on their way to mischief, it will be something of great value, not only as it gets a man's hand into the business, and

prepares him for doing his duty next year, but he will have much less to do.—*N. G. Farmer.*

#### ASPARAGUS BEDS.

As cuttings for this season are now discontinued the stalks will run up and produce seed—if the seed is suffered to ripen it will fall and will vegetate in autumn. The sound plants may be transplanted and the bed extended at pleasure on any plant that is rich. If a new bed is desired the seeds may be gathered and sown in the autumn or in the spring. It is surprising that so few farmers have yet provided their families with extensive beds when this can be so easily done.—The stories of old gardeners about the necessity of any costly preparations for a bed are on a par with the ghost and witch stories of former times.

#### GRASS SEED.

Every farmer who has a patch of pure herds grass, clover, or red top, should save seed enough for his own use. We annually expend large sums for grass seeds, and we are often cheated with a mixture of nuisances which are not easily eradicated from the soil. Nearly every farmer may save seed enough if he will think of it at the right season, and he need not be nice in separating it from the chaff. His patches of herds grass and red-top may be reaped or mowed in the latter part of July, or as soon as haying is over, and may be thrashed at his leisure. His clover, seed must be gathered from the second crop, as this is more prolific of seeds.—*Boston Cultivator.*

#### HOW TO COOK STRING BEANS

There is a way to cook this vegetable—a method always practiced at our house—by which it is very much improved both in appearance and flavor. The pods are split (not opened at the edges, but in an opposite direction) from end to end, and then cut into short pieces as in the usual way; they are then boiled in any suitable vessel separated from meat or other vegetables, a small quantity of pearl ash or saleratus having been thrown into the water. When taken from the water after having been sufficiently cooked, they are of a beautiful bright green color, and will be found much more tender and delicate than when cooked without saleratus.—They are of course to be seasoned according to your own taste.—*Far. Gazette.*

**CLARIFYING MAPLE SUGAR WITH INDIAN MEAL.**—W. S. Tupper, of South Venice, informs us that he tried an experiment according to the directions in our April paper, for clarifying Maple Sugar by the use of Indian meal. Owing to the advanced state of the season, the trial was not very complete; still, the result satisfied him that a quantity of sugar can be produced in this way, far superior to that clarified in the old way by the use of milk and eggs. He advises sugar makers to give it a fair trial next year, and publish the results.—*Genesee Farmer.*

**BLACK SQUASH BUG.**—When walking over the grounds of a gentleman in this vicinity, who raised, very extensively, vegetables for our market, we noticed an old shingle lying upon the ground near the roots of the vines, in each hill of squashes. The gentleman stated that all the black bugs would pass the night under the shingles, and that in the morning they can be easily destroyed.—*N. E. Farmer.*

**A ROVING YANKEE.**—Mr. Stephens, in his *Incidents of Travels in Central America*, describes as follows a native of New York, whom he found in his travels in Guatemala:

"Approaching the town, I remember that Mr. Handy, who had travelled from the United States through Texas and Mexico with a caravan of wild animals, had told me of an American in his employ, who had left him at this place, to take charge of a cochineal plantation, and I was curious to see how he looked and flourished in such employment. I had forgotten his name, but, enquiring on the road for an American del Norte, was directed to the nopal of which he had charge. It was one of the largest in the place, and contained four thousand plants. I rode up to a small building in the middle of the plantation, which looked like a summer-house, and was surrounded by workmen, one of them announced me as a 'Spaniard,' as the Indians generally call foreigners. Dismounting and giving my mule to an Indian, I entered and found Don Henriquez sitting at a table with an account-book before him, settling accounts with the workmen. He was dressed in the cotton or jacket of the country, and had a very long beard; but I should have recognized him anywhere as an American. I addressed him in English, and he stared at me, as if startled by a familiar sound, and answered in Spanish. By degrees he comprehended the matter. He was under 30, from Rhinebeck Landing on the Hudson river, where his father keeps a store, and his name was Henry Pawling—had been a clerk in New York and then in Mexico.

Induced by a large offer and a strong disposition to ramble and see the country, he accepted a proposal from Mr. Handy. His business was to go on before the caravan, hire a place, give notice, and make preparations for the exhibition of the animals. In this capacity he had travelled all over Mexico, and from thence to Guatemala. It was 7 years since he left home, and since parting with Mr. Handy he had not spoken a word of his own language; and as he spoke it now it was more than half Spanish. I need not say he was glad to see me."

#### THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

#### EXCURSIONS IN MAINE.

**OXFORD COUNTY.**—A recent tour in the Eastern part of the county has afforded an opportunity of seeing several towns and villages, and of witnessing the rich luxuriant vegetation which every where abounds. The season has been remarkably fine for vegetation, and the crops of all kinds promise an abundant harvest. Corn we think was never better than it is this season, and the grass fields are unusually promising. Yet let it be remembered the spring was for a time very cold and backward, and the prospects for the season quite discouraging. If all the instances of a similar happy disappointment were remembered, men would see more occasion for confidence and for gratitude than they are accustomed to manifest.

**HARTFORD.**—This place is comparatively new, but it is improving and exhibits a fair share of enterprise. The village has a good water power which already moves a considerable amount of machinery in mills. The town is rather hilly and uneven, but the soil is good, and a large population can be sustained by agriculture alone. In 1833 there was raised 8560 bushels of wheat and 9964 bushels of corn, while the number of inhabitants in 1837 was but 1,453, so that of both kinds of grain there was raised about 12 and 7-10 bushels to each inhabitant, still there is evidence that much greater results than this might be secured. We met with the "Farmer" in one or two families and could not doubt that a general circulation of it in the county would greatly aid the cause of agriculture.

The number of school districts in this town is 16, and the number of scholars reported is 637. We have had no opportunity of examining the school houses in this town or of knowing minutely the merits of the schools. We are however able to state that several good scholars from this town have been members of the Buckfield high school and lyceum. There is evidence of increasing interest in the cause of education generally in this part of the state, and there is evidence that appropriate culture may produce vigorous mental power in these mountainous regions.

**LIVERMORE.**—This is a fine township of land and has several pleasant villages. Lying on both sides of the Androscoggin river it has a large proportion of intervals and alluvial soil, which is rich as well as beautiful. There are extensive falls on the Androscoggin in this town which are occupied to some extent with mills and might be employed for extensive manufacturing operations. The population of this town in 1837, was 2,631, and the number of school districts 22, with 1,104 scholars. The number of scholars taught by a master as reported is, 608, by a mistress 595. High schools have also been supported in several places in the town. This town has also had a fine delegation in the Lyceum at Buckfield. This town is favorably situated for agriculture, and may be made to produce a great amount of grain and stock. The wheat crop in 1838 was returned as 7876 bushels and the corn at 22,388. But Livermore can do better than this notwithstanding a part of her citizens are engaged in the manufacture of lumber. There is needed in these older towns a resolution and determined spirit, and a careful husbanding of resources to render them in a high degree prosperous.

A flourishing agricultural society is much needed in this part of the state, and why should not Livermore take the lead in it? Let some of her public spirited citizens just propose this matter to their neighbors in Turner, Buckfield, Paris, and adjacent towns and see if a vigorous society cannot be raised up here to bless the present and all future generations. Either of the towns named would be a good location for a cattle show and fair, and the happy influence of such an arrangement would be immediately felt. There is greatly needed in this region an improved breed of cattle, and such a society would aid in bringing about the desired change. The raising of wool might become a very extensive and profitable business in this County, and it is to be hoped the establishment of manufactures for wool in this part of the State will increase the interest in this branch of business. Agriculture and manufactures must aid and encourage each other, and under a wise policy they will do this in a very important manner.





## AGRICULTURAL.

## ROTATION OF CROPS—ROOT CULTURE.

Messrs. Editors—I am often asked by brother farmers how they can change from their old impoverishing mode of farming, and adopt an improved system. I say to such, fix on a proper rotation of crops—begin on a small scale till 'sure you are right, then go ahead.' My rotation for a five or six years' course is, 1st. Peas, on green sward; 2d. Corn or roots, with manure; 3d. Spring wheat; 4th. Oats, and seed with clover, or clover and timothy; 5th. Hay or pasture. I find winter wheat a rather uncertain crop, on account of its winter killing, and therefore prefer spring wheat. I have raised more than thirty bushels of this kind to the acre for the last four years, since I have adopted the above rotation; and last year I cut, from one acre, 1010 sheaves, which yielded 56 bushels; and I believe I can do it again.

My ruta baga crop last year was 1836 bushels, from three acres. I kept twenty pigs entirely on them, and four working horses in good condition, without grain. I also feed sheep, calves, and cattle on them. But some farmers say, "my pigs will not eat them;" very likely. Then boil the roots for them the first day; half boil them the next, and the third day feed them raw, and you will have no further trouble.

I raise the carrot and sugar beet, but do not think my land as well adapted to them as to the ruta baga. Last year my white beets yielded about 500 bushels to the acre, and carrots 450 bushels. I should prefer carrots to the ruta baga for horses, if as easily raised; but with me they are more expensive.

Farmers think it costs too much labor to raise ruta baga; but if they will try it, and note the expenses, it will satisfy them they get well paid for it. As I have kept an account with my crops for several years, I have ascertained more value may be realized from ruta baga than almost any other crop. I give you the account of one acre raised last year, on land which the year previous was sward, turned over and cropped with peas.

Rent of land to cover interest and taxes,	\$3 00
Ploughing,	1 50
Thirty loads barn yard manure,	7 50
Ridging before and after manure,	1 50
Planting and seed,	1 50
Hoeing and thinning, four days,	3 00
do. do. 2d. time, 2 days,	1 50
Horse and man with cultivator, three times,	1 50
Harvesting and pitting, two hands and team, two days,	6 50
	\$27 50

612 bushels ruta bagas a 16 cts. \$97 92

Nett gain, \$70 42

Cost only 4½ cents per bushel.

I call the manure only 35 cts., as it only fits it for after crops, and is nearly saved—I used to make but one hundred loads of rotted manure, and now I make three hundred from the same means.

As many of your readers have never seen the "Ruta Baga Hook," would it not be well for you to publish a description of it from the Cultivator, vol. 7, p. 124? I consider your paper invaluable to the farmers in this region: as it is more particularly calculated for Western New York than any other; and I wish it was in the hands of every farmer.

You may publish any, all, or none of this, as you may see fit. If you wish, I may give you an account of some other crops hereafter; but I can hold the plough better than I can wield the pen.

With respect,

ERASTUS SKINNER.

Prattsburg, June 18, 1841.

Remarks.—Thank you, Mr. Skinner. We like your mode of wielding the pen, and should be happy to hear from you often. We will show the Ruta Baga Hook next month.—Eds. *New Gen. Farmer*.

## GRAFTING THE PEACH WITH SUCCESS.

Messrs. Editors—I am not aware that any process has been devised for grafting upon the peach stock, with any certain prospect of success. Experiments doubtless have often succeeded in rearing grafts upon

peach stocks, but more often failed. A gardener in my neighborhood informed me that he once grafted upon one hundred peach stocks and all the grafts died and most of the stocks. (He was always successful in grafting upon other kinds.) Last year I was induced to investigate the matter with a view to devise some means of obviating this failure, as it is desirable in many cases to graft in lieu of budding, persuaded that although the discovery might be of no great practical utility, yet it would be an interesting acquisition to the science of arboriculture. The peach tree is of more rapid growth than any of our orchard trees, and frequently with us, in congenial soils, the first year from the seed, attains the height of six feet, with stems from one inch to an inch and a half diameter. The circulation, of course, must be very active, and the sudden check from heading down such a tree, will, in many cases, destroy it. But should it live, the roots continuing in a state of activity, the scion is overflowing, as it were, by the sap; that is, the sap flows so fast from the wounds, as to prevent the process of granulation, by which the coin is united to the stock. To graduate, then the supply of sap to the wants of the scion, is the primary object, and the measures necessary to secure this condition, are just those which tend to preserve the life of the stock after heading down. To carry my purpose into effect, I proceeded contrary to some of the ordinary rules for grafting. In the middle of July, I selected the scions from thirty trees, with four or five eyes, taking care to choose those which contained leaf buds. The stocks chosen, were moderately growing instead of thrifty stocks, and were trees of the growth of that season from the seed. Before heading down, I passed a long sharp knife down entirely round the tree, and severed all the lateral roots at the distance of three or four inches from the trunk, according to its growth. This done, the trees were headed down at a point where the stem was just the size of the scion, or a little larger, as the scions were inserted a little on one side of the pith. The insertions were made in the ordinary way of cleft grafting. The scions were then secured by a narrow strip of sheet lead, wound spirally over the whole length of the cleft, and a small ball of grafting clay put over the whole. To my gratification every scion inserted in this way grew off finely, and the coming season will doubtless make handsome trees. I do not know that the lead binding or mode of insertion is essential, and although I have tried no other plan, yet I presume that other methods will answer equally well, provided the preliminary steps are properly attended to. On other stocks I have grafted with success, with no other binding or protection than the strip of lead, and have used lead ligatures with great expedition and success in budding. The introduction of lead ligatures was merely an experiment with a view to expedite grafting and budding in large nursery operations. Thus far I am inclined to give the preferences to the old methods. When heading down the stocks, I took care in every case to leave either one or two small shoots, some leaves, or several nascent buds in order to continue all the functions of the tree until union had taken place between the scion and the stalk. As soon as the buds of the scion began to put forth, all below upon the stock was pruned off. When the scions were taken from the trees, the leaves were all removed as in budding, leaving only a small portion of the foot stalk. The clay and ligatures were removed in the fall when vegetation had ceased, and the wounds were all well closed. I am not sure that it is absolutely essential to leave any thing growing on the stalk, and regret that I did not try some without.

CH. G. PAGE, M. D.

Washington City, Feb., 1841.—*Albany Cultivator*.

## THE HEREFORDS AND SHORT HORNS.

Messrs. Editors of the Cultivator—I have been induced to take up my pen by the persual of a controversy between Messrs. Randall, Peppburn and Sotham. I have been acquainted with the Hereford cattle for this last thirty years, as a grazier, dairyman and butcher. My father used to graze about fifty, and dairy about seventy cows of different breeds, Long Horn, Short Horn and Herefords, in Oxfordshire England. For feeding, the Herefords are not surpassed by any breed I have ever seen; for the dairy I do not say they are invariable good milkers, though there are many of them very good. I never kept an account of the produce of a single cow, but one of my neighbors says he knew a Hereford cow that made sixteen pounds of butter per week. As a butcher, which business I worked at in London, and afterwards followed in Berkshire for eight years, I say the Herefords cut the best stall of beef I ever put a knife in. Mr. Hepburn takes Youatt for his author; and by his description is led to believe the Herefords to have been a trifling breed as lately as six years ago. I know them to have been as good thirty years since as now;

and whenever they have been shown against the Short Horns, have oftener gained the prize than their antagonists. Mr. Youatt must have been prejudiced in favor of the Short Horns, was ignorant of the qualities of the Herefords, or got his information from some one no better informed than himself. Mr. Hepburn very ingeniously endeavors to impose on his understanding by supposing the Herefords of Mr. Sotham to be the produce of a stolen cross with the Durhams. I have no doubt but Mr. H.'s experience, if he lives long, will convince him that his supposition was erroneous, and that he was misleading the judgment of the community and doing injustice to the breeder and importer, by supposing them guilty of imposition. I should say as a breeder, the Herefords need no such cross; but I should say as a breeder that many of the Durhams, some of even Herd Book pedigrees, would be materially improved by a cross with the Herefords, as having a tendency to lengthen the rump and widen the hip of those whose edge or round bones are wider than their hips, the rump short and low, the tail high, and the skin as tight over their rump as if stretched over it with a pair of pinchers. Such animals have a thick heavy thigh, the thick coarse muscles running from the round bone to the hock, forming a thick coarse buttock, supported by a large boned, coarse leg; the sides, as Cully describes, being one laying of black flesh across another, the shoulder bones large, the points projecting. Such beasts are sure to be bad handlers; never get very thin, and never get fat; will get fleshy, but when it is on is no better than bull beef. With such animals, a cross from the Herefords would be a great improvement. I have handled many Durhams with high pedigrees, with all the above objections. I never yet put my hand on a Hereford that was not a good handler. My opinion of the Herefords is, that they are the nicest breed of cattle, taken for all purposes, that walks the earth, and would have had some in Ohio long ago, if my means had been equal to my wishes.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM KINGHAM.

Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio, March 11, 1841.

*Albany Cultivator*.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX AND THE MANUFACTURE OF LINSEED OIL.—The article on this subject at the head of your number for April contains food for the most serious reflection. It is indeed next to insanity that we are so careless and indifferent as to increasing the cultivation of the numerous articles uniformly imported into this country, by wholesale, which could be grown by us with the greatest ease and to large profit—and at a time, too, when our markets are glutted with corn and grain and other articles, "which every one cultivates," and while all are complaining that prices do not pay expenses.

Now, in the article of flax alone, could be found ample resource for many of our wants; the manufacture of oil from the seed, and linen from the plant, would give employment to thousands, and be the means of adding, in a fourfold degree, to our means of subsistence. We had need indeed to cultivate a greater variety of crops; and those which would afford employment to our community in manufacturing, ought to be preferred; nor can I think of any that is so likely to answer this double purpose, as that of flax.

Since writing the above, I have seen an article on this subject in the Western Farmer, a very excellent paper, published at Detroit, which gives the pleasing intelligence, that the cultivation of flax has commenced in Michigan, and an oil-mill has already been erected in the village of Marshall, capable of manufacturing 700 barrels of linseed oil, per annum—that quantity being about requisite for the present supply of the state. There are many excellent observations contained in the account, some of which I wish you would transplant into your pages, for the purpose of jogging our memories in this section or country, where an addition is needed to our present resources, as much as elsewhere; and none is seemingly so well adapted to our wants; for the refuse of the crushing-mill goes to make beef and mutton and muck—all legitimate to the pursuits of the farmer.

The large quantity of linseed oil brought into this state, would naturally suggest the expedience of its home manufacture: the general custom of erecting buildings of wood requires a very large application of paint—and were the supply raised amongst us, the county would put on a new garb of thrift and comfort, and we should be saved the remittance of a large sum of money to the east, for what we could as well supply at home. And how can the labor of the farmer be more wisely expended than in the cultivation of flax? The greater the variety of staple articles a state produces, the less will its business and prosperity be affected by commercial revulsion or monetary pressure;



and it would be well to have the industry of a people so distributed, that some of the many departments of its action will remain undisturbed and flourishing, amidst those changes which always have characterized, and always will characterize the business affairs of the United States. Michigan has suffered severely in the late depression of prices and stagnation of business, because we depended upon wheat so exclusively; and that article, by a long peace in Europe and plentiful harvests in both countries, has greatly depreciated. About two years ago, the culture of flax was commenced on a small scale; but last fall, at least 3000 bushels of seed were raised—and the chief inducement has been, the disposition of it which the erection of a mill enables the farmer to make; and the crop is considered more profitable than wheat or any other grain, at the prices they have brought, or are likely to bring for a great while to come. The oil-cake from this mill is confessedly most valuable to the farmer, and can be furnished plentifully, when his interest is involved in the increase and improvement of his stock of cattle; for, that some counties of the state will soon become noted as grazing-lands, is certain, and the feeding of oil-cake is generally commended for animals, destined either for the stall or for the dairy.

"Here, also, the castor-oil is manufactured very pure, and in all respects of excellent quality: preparations are making for a large supply of the bean for crushing, and the cheapness at which the pure oil can be afforded, will recommend it as an item of importance in all families. I regard our Oil-mill, therefore, as an institution of no ordinary consequence, and mark its erection as an important event in the development of the resources of our state."—*Farmers Cabinet*.

Our valued correspondent is referred to p. 37, of the present volume of the Cabinet, for the drawing of a machine that has been in use in Jersey for many years for removing corn from the fields. Will he turn to it?

#### ON TOP DRESSING

MR. EDITOR,—When I first read the article at page 84 of the present volume of the Cabinet, on Top-dressing, I thought indeed that it was all theory, as my friend and neighbor Parnell calls it, and was astonished that any one could advocate a doctrine so foreign to all past experience, and in the very teeth of every work on agriculture, all of which inculcate the absolute necessity of keeping our dunghills covered with earth, to prevent the escape of the gas, and the loss of about one-half the value of the manure; and upon spreading, to turn it in immediately, for the same best of all reasons: and, as I say, I did heartily despise too the notion of top-dressing, much as your correspondent A, had to say in its behalf. This was in the autumn of last year and up to February of the present spring, I had not changed one jot of my opinion or lost an atom of my prejudice; but, turning again by chance to the article, as I sat by the fire-side on a cold and comfortless evening, when I had leisure to examine and reflect upon what he had advanced five months before, a thought struck me, that I could try for myself the truth or error of the scheme, and that I ought to do so, for the benefit of those who had it not in their power to make the experiment so easily as I could; and I therefore came to the resolution to give the thing a fair trial and report upon it in the Cabinet, which I am now prepared to do.

In the upper part of one of my fields I have a gravelly bank with scarcely two inches of mould upon it; there the crop, of whatever kind, had always been poor, even after the most careful cultivation—the hungry subsoil permitting whatever dressing was buried in it, quickly to pass away: I therefore ploughed it as deep as I was able, and immediately sowed upon it a portion of oats; I planted Lima beans on another portion, as also some of the emur, mentioned in the late pages of the Cabinet, and immediately covered the surface with the sweepings of the streets, to the thickness of an inch or an inch and a half, and "said nothing to nobody," as I was fearful my neighbors would have enjoyed a laugh at my expense, had they seen me expose a coat of manure "to be dissipated by the winds of heaven," &c. This was late in the month of April, and on this, the 20th day of June, I find upon this hitherto worthless portion of my land, crops that far surpass any that I have ever grown on land of ten times its value, and which have born the late drought without flinching in the least. On turning up the dung, I find the earth underneath always moist—it seems to operate as a sponge, to hold the evaporation which rises from the subsoil, and to prevent its escape; and the weeds which were indigenous to the soil, appear not to have vegetated, but are kept in abeyance by the heavy crops with which the ground is covered. I need not say that I visit very often my experimental plot, and am more and more convinced of the superior value of top-dressing, on such soils at least, and am free to confess that my mind is now open to conviction. On the

most careful examination, I cannot perceive that the coat of manure is at all lessened in bulk by either the rains or exposure; but I can perceive that a shower, which carries the water impregnated with the dung to the roots of the plants; causes them to start away in a most remarkable manner—indeed the immediate effect is surprising. I am, therefore, so far as the present experiment has taught me, convinced of the great advantage of top-dressing: will others try it? I am preparing to sow beet after rye, and shall cover the rows where the seeds are sown, with well-rotted street manure as a top-dressing, instead of burying it in the rows, as heretofore directed, and have no fear of obtaining a good crop. JOHN KIXSON. *Farmers, Cabinet*.

**CURING OF BACON.**—The Editor of the Southern Planter says, in his number for May, that everybody in Virginia knows how to make good bacon, and if any of his northern friends will cross the Potomac, he will satisfy them that the art is confined to the south. What a happy law of our nature it is, that we are all pretty sure to be endowed with enough of self-complacency to make us contented with our own ways! But did the "Planter" ever cross the Delaware—did he ever eat of a real Jersey ham, fed, cured, and cooked in old Gloucester? Why, there is as much difference between the rich delicacy of its taste and flavour and those of a Virginia ham, as there is between veal cutlet and fried sturgeon—between a young capon and a five year old rooster! Did he ever taste real Jersey pork? We do not go the whole hog here, in relation to bacon, as they do down south? they smoke all—we cure the side differently from the ham, shoulder and jowl; these we smoke, the side we eat as pork. I remember being once very seriously asked, if it was true that we Jerseymen ate a part of our swine's flesh without smoking? and the answer was received with incredulity! But this is a digression.

I started, to give friend Bots, through the Cabinet, the Jersey mode of curing hams? and if it is once properly tried, he may lay that of his correspondent "D" quietly on the shelf; but as "D's" receipt will accompany this, the readers of the Cabinet can choose between them. The Jersey mode is—to every 80 lbs. of hams, take 4 ounces brown sugar, 3 ounces saltpetre, and one pint of fine salt; pulverize and mix them thoroughly; rub the hams well, and lay them on boards for 36 or 48 hours; then pack them in casks, adding two quarts fine salt to every 80 lbs. of hams. In 15 days they may be hung up to smoke.

The Virginia mode is,—"Put to each joint a large tea-spoon-full of saltpetre; rub each piece well with salt on both sides, and pack them away in a hogshed with holes at the bottom, to let off the brine; let them remain for five or six weeks; then take out, brush off the salt, rub well with hickory ashes, and hang each piece in the smoke-house so as not to touch each other. Smoke 8 or 10 days, successively, and occasionally in damp weather; use small chips, but avoid pine." In my opinion, small chips of green hickory or apple trees from the best material for smoking; and the best mode of keeping through summer is to tie up in bags with a little hay on the flesh side, suspending them out of the way of rats and mice.

If the "Planter" would come over about new-year's, we should be able to show him some real Jersey hogs—like those thirty which were slaughtered last year at the Burlington County almshouse, averaging over 400 lbs. each; or those of which Homer Eachus speaks in the number of the Cabinet for May, one weighing 966½ lbs, after being neatly butchered, and the three averaging 925 lbs., which, although not exactly what we are in the habit of calling "lovely creatures," yet well deserved this special notice.—*Farmers, Cabinet*.

**Remedy for the glanders and blind staggers in horses.**  
**Effectual remedy for worms in children.**

Seeing in one of the numbers of the *Farmers' Register* an account of a fatal disease prevailing among the horses in some of the lower countries, which I suppose to be the glanders, or blind staggers, from the manner in which they are affected; I am induced to communicate to my brother farmers, through your valuable paper, a remedy that I have never known to fail, effecting a cure if practiced in time. Whether the glanders, and what is called blind staggers, is the same disease or not, they are certainly nearly allied. The head is the seat of the disease in both cases; it commences with violent inflammation of the head, and soon matter forms in the glands between the nostril and brain. The disease prevailed in this neighborhood some twenty years ago. The first horse I had ever seen with the disease belonged to my father, who had lost several previous to the one then sick; the horse was then on his broadside, and was given up as a hopeless case. I had heard that boring into the skull with a gimlet would relieve them. I procured a large ten penny gimlet, and just between the eyes of the horse I bored in about three inches. This gave vent to the matter which had formed in the glands, the horse appeared to be relieved from pain, and by introducing a probe for a day or two, the horse was upon his feet and feeding, and in a few weeks was entirely restored,

and was a serviceable horse for some years. The next case was a riding horse of my own. Such was the violence of the pain, that he would thrust his head against the side of the stable and bear with his weight for a minute, then stagger about until he became too weak to stand. I then proceeded to bore with a ten-penny gimlet as described in the other case, and in a few weeks the horse was well.

Whilst I have my pen in my hand I will give you another fact which may profit some of your readers; I took charge of my estate twenty-seven year ago, having from that time until now from thirty to sixty in a family, and within that time have not lost one child under twelve years (either black or white) with the exception of one a few hours after its birth, and I attribute it principally to the following remedy, which keeps them free from worms: Take the fat of old bacon sliced and fried in a pan, until the essence is all out of it, take out the rind first, then put as much worm seed as is necessary (vulgarly called Jerusalem oak,) as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable, give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat it freely, some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredible as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms come from a child of three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall. I am satisfied that if the above remedy was more practiced in families, that it would be the means of preserving the lives of many children, for if worms are not the immediate cause of disease with children, they greatly aggravate disease of any other character.

*Farmers Register*

#### HINTS ON SUCCESS IN LIFE.

The most usual way among young men who have no resolution of their own, is first to ask one friend's advice, and follow it for some time; then to ask advice of another, and turn to that; so of a third: still unsteady, always changing. However, be assured, that every change of this nature is for the worse: people may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupations in life; but heed them not; whatever employment you follow with perseverance and assiduity, will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth, and comfort in age. In learning the usual part of every profession, very moderate abilities will suffice even if the mind be a little balanced with stupidity, it may in this case be useful. Great abilities have always been less serviceable to the possessors than moderate ones. Life has been compared to a race, but the illustration still improves by observing that the most swift are ever the least manageable.

To know one profession only, is enough for one man to know; and this (whatever the professor may tell you to the contrary) is soon learned. Be contented, therefore, with one good employment; for if you understand two at a time, people will give you business in neither.

A conjuror and a tailor once happened to converse together. "Alas!" cries the tailor, "what an unhappy poor creature am I; if people should ever take it in their heads to live without clothes, I am undone; I have no other trade to have recourse to."—"Indeed, friend, I pity you sincerely," replied the conjuror; "but, thank Heaven, things are not quite so bad with me; for if one trick should fail, I have a hundred tricks more for them yet. However, if at any time you are reduced to beggary, apply to me, and I will relieve you." A famine overspread the land; the tailor made a shift to live, because his customers could not be without clothes; but the poor conjuror, with all his hundred tricks, could find none that had money to throw away; it was in vain that he promised to eat fire, or to vomit pins; no single creature would relieve him, till he was at last obliged to beg from the very tailor whose calling he had formerly despised.

It is a great obstruction to the fortune of youth that while they are willing to take offence from none, they are also equally desirous of giving none offence. From hence they endeavor to please all, comply with every request, attempt to suit themselves to every company, have no will of their own but, like wax, catch every contiguous impression. By thus attempting to give universal satisfaction, they at last find themselves miserably disappointed: to bring the generality of admirers on our side, it is sufficient to attempt pleasing a very few.

A painter of eminence was once resolved to finish a piece which should please the whole world. When, therefore, he had drawn a picture, in which his utmost skill was exhausted, it was exposed in the public market-place, with directions at the bottom for every spectator to mark with a brush, which lay by, every limb and feature which seemed erroneous. The spectators came, and in general applauded; but each, willing to shew his talent of criticism, marked whatever he thought proper. At evening, when the painter came, he was mortified to find the whole picture one universal blot—not a single stroke that was not stigmatized with marks of disapprobation: not satisfied with this trial, the next day he was resolved to try them in a different manner, and, exposing his picture as before, desired that every spectator would



mark those beauties he approved or admired. The people complied; and the artist returning, found his picture replete with the marks of beauty: every stroke that had been yesterday condemned, now received the character of approbation. "Well," cries the painter, "I now find that the best way to please one half of the world, is not to mind what the other half says since what are faults in the eyes of these shall be by those regarded as beauties."

## SUMMARY.

**DROWNED.**—Albion Perry, a young man aged about 19 years, son of Daniel Perry, Esq. of Limerick, having got at considerable distance from the shore on attempting to regain it found himself exhausted, and called to his companions for assistance, which was immediately given, but he was already so far lifeless as to sink, and all the attempts to get him to land, made by the two young men, were ineffectual.—*E. Argus.*

**Horrid Assault.**—We copy from the Philadelphia United States Gazette of Monday, the following account of an atrocious assault.

The schooner DANIEL WEBSTER arrived at our wharves yesterday, under command of the mate, Mr. Williams, and having in custody a man, named James Crugar, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Augustus Phelps, under the following circumstances. James Crugar, his wife, and four children, took passage for this city from New York, in the Daniel Webster, and during the voyage, Crugar's conduct was such, at times, as to indicate insanity. During Friday night, when outside the Cape, a heavy blow came on, and the Captain was forced to lie by until it cleared. This seemed to awaken the anger of Crugar, who spoke to the Captain in such a manner that he had to be carried below. The next morning the vessel proceeded on her course, and about six o'clock, the mate, who was at the wheel, remarked to the Capt., "If you get your glass you can see the light-house." Capt. P. got his glass, and was in the act of looking in the direction indicated, when Crugar came aft, picked up a sharp axe which was lying by the cabin, and springing at the Captain, was in the act of striking when the mate called out, "My God, save yourself." The Captain immediately started, turned half round, and received the blow of the axe on his neck and jaw. The mate immediately seized Crugar, who made a most powerful resistance, tearing handfuls of hair from the mate's head, and causing great trouble before he was mastered. He was finally conquered and bound, and in this state brought to the city. A brief examination was held before the Mayor, at which the evidence of Williams was given, and the prisoner committed for a further hearing this morning. Upon his arrival at the prison he again became very unruly, and required some force to subdue him. The steam-boat Sun, which arrived yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Cape May, brings the information that at the time the boat left Captain Phelps still survived, but in so low a state, as to forbid the hope of recovery.

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes a calculation, by which it appears, that nearly four bushels and a half of wheat are raised in the United States for each inhabitant; of other grain, nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant; and of potatoes, about six bushels and a half to each inhabitant—making an aggregate of forty-one bushels of grain and potatoes to each inhabitant, including men, women and children, bond and free. The value of an annual crop of grain and potatoes, even at the present low prices, is not, (says the Journal) less than three hundred millions of dollars; and if we include other agricultural productions, among which are cotton and tobacco, with a fair allowance for the cattle, sheep, horses, swine &c., which belong to the year, we shall have an annual product of more than five hundred million dollars in value.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA!

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia, Capt. McKellie, arrived at this port at one o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

There is a general improvement in business.—Cotton had slightly advanced, and the crops are in excellent condition, but the election in progress for a new Parliament appears to be the principal subject of attention.

**PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.**—The imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was on Tuesday the 22d of June, prorogued by her majesty in person. The London Sun of June 24th, says "the people are now unrepresented, the monopolist Parliament is justly and properly extinguished, and the character of the next assembly will depend on the electors. If they be wise, virtuous, and intelligent, so will be the next House of Commons; but if they be ignorant, venal, foolish, the new Parliament will resemble the old one, and monopoly will be continued in spite of her majesty."

What will be the result of the appeal no man speaks.

ches, and addresses, which reach us, it is plain that agitation is rife in the land. The soul of the nation is kindled, enthusiasm has succeeded apathy, the high and steady resolve has taken the place of indifference, and will set at naught, we believe, calculations of routine politicians."

**The President Steamer.**—A letter dated June 12, has been received at Paris, which says: "Capt. Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 7th inst. reports that he the middle of April last, passed a large steamer drifting on the ice, in which she must shortly after have been blocked up. The captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer. Hammond supposed it must have been the President. He was obliged to make a circuit himself of more than 150 miles, to avoid running into the same predicament."

Joseph Haynes, Esq. of New York, has sent the editor of the Transcript, a very deserving gentleman, a "Grass Jacket." There are some editors in the world who deserve a straight jacket, and perhaps our friend Joseph, who is a man of keen discernment, will singe out and supply them.

The new tariff bill now before the House of Representatives proposes a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all articles now free, and to raise all lesser duties up to that amount.

Peleg Sprague has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Massachusetts, in place of Judge Davis, resigned.

Two large barns, filled with hay, were struck by lightning at Smithfield, R. I. on Tuesday, and entirely consumed. Loss \$2500—only 500 insured.

**Professor Sylvester.**—Mr Sylvester, recently elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, is a Jew, and is at present Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of London. He is to be a very superior general scholar and mathematician. Among others who recommend his appointment, was Sir John Herschel, the great astronomer. The Professor is a brother to the well-known lottery brokers and shavers in New York of the same name.

**Veterans.**—There are in Dutchess county, on the Hudson river, and within a few miles of each other, three veterans of the revolution, whose united ages are about 260 years. Governor Morgan Lewis, no less distinguished by his civil acquirements than by his services during our two wars, 87 years of age; General John Armstrong, author of the "Newburg Letters," and the historian of the war of 1812, nearly of the same age; and John R. Livingstone, only one or two years younger. The two first married sisters of the last.

**Death From Poison.**—We learn from the N. York Times that four individuals, one man and three women all natives of Ireland, died of poison at Bellevue Almshouse in New York on Wednesday. They were employed on Tuesday in cleaning and white-washing the while so engaged, drunk out of a demijohn they found there a quantity of the tincture of blood root, which they mistook for some alcoholic liquor. They were all soon after seized with violent pains and burning thirst, but, concealed what they had taken until the physicians were unable to render them any relief. Verdict, that they severally came to their deaths by taking a large quantity of the tincture of blood root, thinking, as the jury suppose, that it was liquor of some description.

**A whole Family Struck.**—We learn that, during one of the thunder showers, a whole family residing at the "English Neighborhood," N. J. were prostrated by lightning. The father it was feared would not survive. No other dangerously injured, and the house in which they were, suffered little damage.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

**The Chinese War.**—The Canton Register says the advice of all the highest officers of the empire to the emperor being to vindicate the independence and glory of the empire by force of arms, there can be no hope of the renewal of the legal English trade for a long and indefinite time.

**Steam Bridge.**—The St. Louis Argus, describes the following: A striking use of steam engines has been adopted at Portsmouth, Missouri, it is a floating bridge seventy feet long, and sixty feet wide, impelled by two engines of twenty horse power, and making the passage (2200 feet) at the rate of about 350 feet a minute. The bridge draws with all its machinery, but two feet. This capital invention will naturally supersede the awkward contrivances of bridges of boats on the great European rivers, and will, not improbably obviate the formidable expense of building bridges, and must greatly facilitate communication in colonies and new settlements in every part of the world.

A wooden clock factory, valued at \$10,000 has been burnt at Bristol, Conn.

**John Randolph's Grave.**—A gentleman on a visit to the residence of the late John Randolph, writes to the National Intelligencer as follows.—"The body of this extraordinary man reposes beneath the tall branches of a veteran pine, about forty paces from his summer dwelling. No marble marks the place of his repose. He was buried, according to his own request, with his head to the east and his feet to the west, with a white unpolished stone at his head, and a black one at his feet. He sleeps where he lived, in the peaceful bosom of his own native forest."

**Amusement.**—A passenger in a train of cars running near Philadelphia, amused himself by raising the body bolt that connected the train, & leaving two cars, with their passengers, to take their quiet rest, while the locomotive proceeded two or three miles on her rapid journey before the affair was discovered! The proper authorities were about to amuse themselves with him for playing the trick.

**Wheat.**—At Schenectady, West Troy, and Albany, N. York, there were delivered from the Erie canal, in the first week in July, 44,939 barrels of flour and 15,578 bushels of wheat.

**Removal Extraordinary.**—The dwelling house of Mr. Elisha Briggs of Newbury, Ms., was removed recently about thirty-five rods.—The house is thirty-five by thirty-three feet, three stories high, and was removed without taking down the chimneys, or disturbing a single article of furniture. There was no suspension in the operation of the internal affairs of the house; and the inmates sixteen in number, remained in the house, while the "removal" was going on!

A Fight occurred in Baltimore on Sunday afternoon last, between an honest woman, the mother of two or three children, and a dishonest woman, (unmarried) who had stolen away the affection of the husband of the first. A regular set to, came off, in which the mother and wife drove the mistress into a drug store! and broke her parasol about her head. The mistress demolished the bonnet and head dress of her rival.

**Slaves.**—Sir Robert Peel, in his speech to the electors of Tamworth, stated that the number of slaves annually brought from the coast of Africa, is at least 50,000.

**Take care of your Matches!**—A house was lately burned on the Providence turnpike, caused by a child's playing with friction matches.

**A Judge Indicted.**—The Alton Telegraph states that the Hon. T. W. Smith, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, John A. McClelland, Esq., a Representative in the Legislature, and a Dr. Merriam, County—the first for sending a challenge to a duel, the second for accepting, and the third for carrying it. The penalty is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and besides, the person convicted is rendered incapable of holding or being elected to any office in the State.

**Death from a worm in the Ear.**—A man died on one of the flat-boats on the New Orleans Levee, on the 6th inst., of a disease which baffled his physician. A post mortem examination took place, and upon examination an inch long, known by the name of a Centipede, or hundred legs had crawled into his ear, causing thereby an excruciating death.

**Another outrage by a British Cruiser!**—By the arrival at N. York of the ship Saluda, Capt. Lord, from the African Coast on the 10th April and last from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the Dutch schooner Argo had been fired into off the coast by a British man of war brig.

Lives must have been lost had not the crew of the schooner run below. The balls passed through her hull. After committing the outrage the British vessel passed on with boarding the schooner. The cap- tain of the Saluda reports that the arrogance and insolence of the officers of the British cruisers on the coast are insufferable, and that the American trade is afforded by our government.

The harbor of Loango, it is thought, would afford a safe convenient and healthy rendezvous for an American squadron to look after our interests in that quarter of the world.

**Best Cement For Joining Glass.**—If the glass is not likely to be exposed to moisture, the pieces may be joined by a solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and loaf sugar in water: or if these are not at hand the white of egg may answer nearly as well. But a strong water proof cement, that is equally transparent, may be made by digesting finely powdered gum copal, in three times its weight of sulphuric ether till it is dissolved. This solution may be applied to the edges of the broken glass, with a camel hair pencil, and the pieces must be put together immediately and pressed close till they adhere.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*



**The Indians.**—Bancroft, in his third volume of the United States, in speaking of the number of Indians, remarks, that there are many false notions prevalent respecting the tribes of Indians once resident to the eastward of the Mississippi. Their diminution has been far less than has been usually supposed. They have been exterminated. And it is certain that the Cherokee and Mobilian races have greatly increased in number since the discovery of the country.—The whole number of Indians that inhabited the country east of the Mississippi, Bancroft estimates at about 150,000.

#### GREEN CORN, HO!

We have received by the politeness of Moses B. Sears, Esq. of this town, some fine green corn, gathered from his garden on the 27th inst.

It was planted on the 10th of May. Where's our friend at the river that plants his corn with his mittens on?

#### Married.

In Hallowell, Benjamin C. Eastman, Esq. Attorney at Law, Platteville, Wisconsin Territory, to Miss Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the late David Sewall, Esq.—Mr. Nathan Webster, of Farmington, to Miss Ellen K. daughter of Col. S. C. Whittier.

In Skowhegan, Mr. E. G. Crowell, of Canaan, to Miss Sally Eaton.

In Richmond, Va. James Brooks, Esq. editor of the New York Express, to Miss Mary Louisa Randolph.

#### DIED.

In this town, on Monday night last, Mr. Consider Sturtevant, aged 62.—Boston papers please copy.

In Bridgewater, Penn. Capt. Daniel Curtis, formerly of Brunswick, Me. aged 56. He was on his way from Paris in S. A., where he had been extensively engaged for the last nine years in the cleansing of rice.

In Waterville, of consumption, Mr. Wm. Gilman, aged 35.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 19, 1841.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At market 330 Beef Cattle, 40 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep, and 170 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold. 115 Beef Cattle were from New York, and 130 are expected next week.

**Prices.—Beef Cattle.**—We again reduce our quotations to correspond to sales. First quality \$5 75 a 6; second quality 5 a 5 50; third quality 4 a 4 75.

**Cows and Calves.**—“Dull;” we noticed sales at \$15, 18, 23, 25, 32 and 35.

**Sheep.**—Sales of lots at \$1 50, 1 62, 1 88, 2, 2 25, 2 31, 2 50 and 2 75.

**Swine.**—A small lot of Pigs 5 1-2 a 6 1-2, and a lot mostly Barrows at 6c; old Hogs from 4 1-2 to 5 1-4. At retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having accounts with the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, or the subscriber, are requested to present the same for settlement before the 15th day of August next.

STEPHEN SEWALL,

Agent W. M. Co.

Winthrop, July 15, 1841.

3w28

#### Something Singular!!

WE wish to call the attention of the agricultural community, and of dealers in agricultural implements to the fact that our advertisements relating to the establishment of the BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE (Quincy Hall, over the market) have been refused insertion in the New England Farmer, and Boston Cultivator.

We are subscribers for both of these papers, and have been for the Farmer for many years, and for the former during the whole of its existence, yet they refuse to insert our advertisements, even to a single square, while they insert those of others in the same line of business to no very limited extent, to say nothing of the puffs editorial and puffs communicated, for which they seem to have an abundance of room. What does this mean? Can it mean anything else, than that these papers are in the special interest, and under the control of particular individuals, who do not like to have the attention of the public called to our establishment? Professing an earnest desire to impart information to the agricultural community on all subjects relating to their important pursuits, they cannot even be hired to tell the farmer where he may find a great variety of the best and cheapest agricultural implements, that are to be found in New England.

We regard this course of the publishers of those papers as somewhat singular; though they may perhaps think it entirely consistent with their professions.

We will not, however, complain if their subscribers do not, of this course which they have thought proper to pursue in excluding us from their advertising columns, but will endeavor to be grateful even for small favors, and will take their refusal as the highest compliment they are

at liberty to pay to the superiority of our Ploughs, and their best recommendation of our Ware House to public favor and patronage.

Although excluded from the benefit of their columns we do not despair of finding other means of making known our establishment, and its contents, and for this purpose beg leave to invite the attention of our friends and patrons, and of the public generally to our advertisement in the Yankee Farmer, Boston Courier, and other papers.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Boston and Worcester, April 14, 1841.

if 18.

#### Whitman's Thrashing Machine and Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841.

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Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

**To whom it may concern.**—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

JOHN O. WING,

NOAH COURRIER,

JOS. A. METCALF,

CEPHAS THOMAS,

DAN'L McDUFFIE,

LLOYD THOMAS,

JONA WHITING,

S. J. PHILBROOK,

MOSES H. METCALF,

HEBRON LUCE,

ZIPHIOW HOWARD,

#### Oxford Woollen Manufactory. New Establishment.

GILLET & BRIDGES are now having erected at Oxford (Craigies Mills,) a commodious building for the purpose of Manufacturing Woollen Cloths from the raw material. Their machinery is of the latest and best construction, and will be operated by experienced workmen. Having visited and obtained information from the best manufacturers and dyers in the country, in addition to their own experience, they feel warranted in assuring the public that they can produce as good an article of domestic cloths, both as respects durability and neatness, as has yet been made in the State. They have spared no expense in machinery and will spare none in labor, and therefore feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Their mill is situated on the outlet of Thompson's pond, a stream which is well known to furnish a constant supply of water, which will enable them to prosecute their business at all seasons without delay.

They will be ready to receive and manufacture Wool the first of June, and will guarantee all work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

They hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

The following will be their prices for manufacturing from the raw material, when the wool is taken and cloth delivered at their mill.

Casimeres from 42 to 50 cts per yard,

Common tulle cloth 30 to 37 1-2 cts. per yard,

Blanketing, 1 1-8 wide, 17 to 20,

White flannel 17 cts.

Colored flannel 25 cts.

Colored and pressed 25 cts.

Satinet 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

All wool should be well washed on the sheep, and bro't to the mill in the fleece.

Wool Manufactured on Shares.

#### Wool Carded & Cloth Dressed.

GILLET & BRIDGES will also card wool and dress cloth in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this vicinity.

Oxford, April 20, 1841.

if 18

#### Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop on Wednesday the 25th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

N. B. A general attendance is requested.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.

#### Improved Pigs for Sale.

THE subscriber has a litter of fifteen pigs, of mixed breeds, Tuscarora and Berkshire, from the same sow and boar that produced the litter to which the first premium was awarded last fall. A premium was also given for the boar. They are one week old and are large and handsome. Also:—one yoke of five years old oxen, and one yoke of two years old steers for sale. DAN'L TABER.

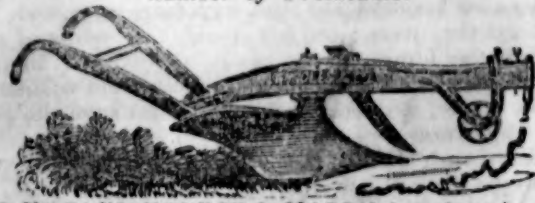
Vassalboro' 7th mo. 19th, 1841.

3w29

#### Boston Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.

The Plough to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums.



RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have been long and extensively engaged in the manufacturing of Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements, and were the first who lengthened the ground work, and otherwise so improved the FORM of the CAST-IRON PLOUGH, that it takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—turning it over FLAT, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their CASTINGS are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers) of several kinds of iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability, and which too are greatly increased by their peculiar construction and proportions.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at their FAIR, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, MEDALS for the BEST and MOST PERFECT PLOUGHS; and at many Ploughing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs by committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers.

At the Ploughing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 & '40, ALL the PREMIUMS for the BEST work in the FIELD, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs; and although their plough failed to receive the award of the State Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they, nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (NINE) premiums for the best work in the field carried off by nine different ploughmen, who performed their work with nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same plough to which was awarded the State Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and practical farmers, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the country, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

The effect of their unremitting efforts to perfect the plough has been to give them so wide and extensive a patronage, that they have been induced to open and connect with their Manufactory, a House in Boston, for the sale of their Ploughs, and other Agricultural Tools and Machines, under the name of BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, (superintended personally by one of the firm) where they now offer at wholesale and retail, not only the one SUPERIOR GREEN SWORD Plough, but a variety, consisting of twenty-five different sizes, forms and kinds, among which, are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and all modes, notions, and principles of ploughing and culture; together with an extensive assortment of other Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines.

ALL PLOUGHS, and many other articles offered by them are made under their own immediate care and inspection, by the best of workmen, (not employed by the job) which, with the machinery patented, and as yet used only by themselves, affording great facilities for despatch, and enables them to offer to Farmers and Dealers, articles of a superior quality, and on terms unusually liberal.

April 16, 1841.

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## POETRY.

Original.  
A FRAGMENT.

It was in the month of May; but ah! no  
Sun burst through the clouds to cheer that stormy day,  
No balmy zephyrs played nor sighing breeze was  
heard, but  
Dismal winds howled piteously amid the trees. The  
Snow and sleet did fast descend to saturate the earth  
And make the very day seem sad; but there was  
Hurrying to and fro, and busy feet were treading  
Fast the desolated streets, and why was this?  
It was a nuptial morn, and near the altar stood  
A pair ready to plight their vows:—The bride groom's  
Form was towering, and his phiz bore the stamp  
Of manliness; He stood with downcast eyes, but  
Oft and anon a haughty curl wreathed his well  
Fortined lips, and plainly showed, that some strong  
Workings were at heart; but let that pass. The  
Vows were said, the hands were joined, and she who  
Stood with trembling form had now become a wife,  
She seemed a frail & fragile flower that leaned upon  
Some vigorous shrub for strength and for support,  
No matter who was there, or with what gushing  
Hearts spectators did look on, no muscle moved,  
No slow emotion, nor eyes with tears were wet.  
If sad they were; and felt gloomy foreboding of an  
Unhappy future, to the newly married pair, their  
Thoughts were hid from mortal ken, kind wishes did  
Go round; with reign'd a while, and soon the part-  
ing words  
Were said, and they had left their parents home.  
As yet their sky is clear, no gloomy clouds arise, nor  
Boding winds do blow, to ring with fearful music  
The requiem of their waning affections, and if its  
Howlings are yet heard within the depths of their  
Own hearts, it has not reached our ears.—And now  
My pen is done, perhaps another day it may  
Resume a happier strain, and bring them forth  
Reflecting brightness from each other's virtues;—  
Each gathering lustre from the other's goodness,  
May it be so; that blessing for them I invoke;  
And hope, ay I pray that they may happy be.  
ZAROLINAR.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## EDUCATION OF MEN OF BUSINESS.

There is not a more obstinate prejudice afloat in the world, than the illiberal and contracted notion that the mass of mankind demands no higher or more extensive culture than just what suffices to fit one for a trade. This vulgar dogma, absurd as we may deem it, and suited only to a past age of despotic power, when slumbering and insulted human nature had not shaken herself from the dust of antiquated institutions, is by no means utterly exploded. Numberless individuals in the lower walks of life have started with unbounded confidence in the career of self-improvement, and suddenly stopped, half convinced by the ill-boding cry of the raven perpetually croaking in their ears, that, in the inscrutable designs of Providence, they were, in truth, predestined fools, born to no better heritage than to weigh, to measure, and to bear burdens, and that every moment is actually lost, that is devoted to an examination of those facts and principles that sustain no direct relation to painful pursuits. Parents who are abundantly able to give their sons an accomplished education, often withhold it from such as are destined for active pursuits, under the impression that the refinements of learning and the speculations of science not only sharpen the mind to an edge too fine for the coarse business of life, but produce an aversion to the drudgery of ordinary occupations, and are fatal to those habits of plodding industry which are thought to be best calculated for pushing one's way in the world with success and credit.—The love of letters is connected in their estimation with an unprofitable independence of thought and conduct, that scorns to lick the dust at the feet of the mob, and withholds that servile homage which abject men pay to fortune. It is associated with a troublesome scrupulosity, which obstructs the road to worldly distinction; with high and lofty notions of morals, which spurn with contempt the coarse-spun and vulgar honesty of the buzzing of wealth, and will not mix with the baser alloy of a jealous and worldly-minded prudence. The blessings of opulence and the honours of station, it is said, can be acquired by him only who feeds his understanding with plain household truths, and foregoes without reluctance that delicacy of mind which the study of letters creates, but which forbids its possessor to elbow his way in the world, or to be the herald of his own merits.

Such are the means and despicable notions which prudence and worldly wisdom unceasingly inculcate, as the sober truths of gray-headed experience.—With those who advocate them it is vain to reason; for their

minds are crazed with the idea of what they deem the exclusive practical and useful. The language applied by a celebrated English statesman, to the vulgar politicians of his day, is applicable, in every respect, to this tribe of frigid philosophers:—"they think that there is nothing worth pursuit but that which they can handle; which they can measure with a two-foot rule; which they can tell upon their ten fingers." What, if merchants, farmers, and mechanics do not derive additional skill for the conduct of their ordinary business, from an acquaintance with the refinements of literature and the speculations of science? Were they designed to be mere merchants, farmers, and mechanics, and nothing more?—Are men placed here as mere machines, to do a fixed amount of work, and then fall to pieces? Are they not endowed with higher and more ennobling faculties than a trade ever required, and which demand an appropriated exercise? Man is not a means, but an end. He claims a generous culture, not because he is to follow the plough, or wield the sledge, but simply because he is Man. It is from their inherent native dignity, and not because of their outward application alone, that his attention is to be fixed, his penetration sharpened, his comprehension enlarged, and all his intellectual faculties to be attuned to that harmony of adjustment and operation, which is essential to their just procedure both in matters of speculation and of conduct. The fact that the ordinary occupations of life are widely removed from the pursuits of literature, is, of itself, a cogent reason why those who are incessantly occupied in dealing with material forms, should foster a taste for these studies which reclaim men from the domination of the senses; recruit their over-taxed energies; quicken within them the sensibilities of taste; and "invite them to the contemplation of whatever is lovely in the sympathies of our common nature, splendid in the conquests of intellect, or heroic in the trials of virtue."

But it is chiefly as filling up the blanks of life, as affording a spring for the mind when unbent from exertion, that the claims of liberal studies should be strongly urged upon men of business. None of the wants of laboring men has been so lightly considered, or so scantily provided for, as that of amusement. Having no source of mental exertion or employment, no stock to support them in idleness, many, who toil incessantly during the long & weary day, are at last relieved from the thralldom of labor only to become the slaves of languor, dissipation, or vice. Much empty declamation has been expended against the passion for amusement, by men who would convert the world into a monastery, all week days into Sabbaths, and mankind into monks; but, like every other passion, it demands its appropriate gratification, which cannot be withheld without enfeebling the intellect, souring the temper, and spoiling the whole character. Directed to suitable objects, and properly restrained, it becomes a spring of the purest happiness. Now what amusement can be devised or conceived of, which is better adapted to meet the wants of all who toil incessantly to gain a livelihood, than reading? It requires no bodily effort, of which they have already had enough or too much. It contrasts strongly with every other employment; relieves the mind by a constant and pleasing variety; and is suited to every rank and condition in life.

What an inexhaustible fund of employment has that working man who has attained the proud distinction of a man of thought, and can relish the finest strains of poetry, or drink with advantage from the purest wells of philosophy. He views his art with an altered eye. He gains new mastery over his instruments, and his toil is lightened by the consciousness of increasing power, and increased estimation among his fellow men. Drawing on the future for the deficiency of the present, he finds sweetness in the severest labor, and experiences none of that envy and regret which spring from the wants of the uncultivated and the unrefined. Home has lost its insipidity and tameness. He loves the peaceful seclusion of its insipidity and tameness. He loves the peaceful seclusion of its sacred retreat, and devotes the hours once wasted in the haunts of intoxication, to the quest of knowledge and the flow of affection. He imparts his acquisitions to his family, and companionship in intellectual enjoyments heightens affection into sentiment, and mingles with all his connexions a dignity and tenderness which gives its dearest value to his existence.—*Watervillonian*.

**BENEFITS OF MACHINERY.**—The most striking instance of the efficacy of machinery is in the cotton manufactures, the great triumph of mechanical genius. Little more than half a century has elapsed since the British cotton manufacture was in its infancy, now it affords a subject of employment to millions of capital and thousands of workman. It has contributed, in no small degree, to raise Britain and the

United States into their present position. We are informed, by Baines, that the entire value of the cotton manufactures of Great Britain, in 1767, was £900,000; but cotton was twelve times dearer then than it is now; therefore, the value of the cotton of Great Britain, in 1767, was £50,000. At that period, in 1767 James Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny and, two years after Richard Arkwright invented the spinning-frame, essentially increasing the cotton manufactures, which advanced from £50,000 to £36,000,000. If this quantity were to be produced by the old machines, used before the time of Arkwright, the inhabitants of all Europe would be quite inadequate to the task. The machinery of Arkwright, by which a man, woman, or even a child could make two hundred threads for one produced by the old machines, bro't on a rapid and cheap manufacture, much cheaper than before. The fabric of cotton is, also, improved by machinery; the hand sometimes produces a fine and sometimes a coarse thread, but machinery always produces them of a uniform quality, and this circumstance tends to reduce the price of cotton and renders it impossible for the trade of India to come into the market against that of Britain. The British bring the raw material of cotton from India, a distance of 4,000 miles, fashion it by one of Arkwright's machines, carry it back a distance of 4,000 miles, and sell the articles cheaper than those produced on the spot without these machines.—*Am. Traveller*.

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Winthrop, February 25, 1841. 81

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